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10/661,753	09/12/2003	John M. Koegler III	200310760-1	8167
22879 7590 12/10/2007 HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			EXAMINER LAMB, CHRISTOPHER RAY	
			ART UNIT 2627	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 12/10/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/661,753	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KOEGLER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Christopher R. Lamb	<b>Art Unit</b> 2627	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-10, 12-15, 17, 20-25 and 33-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-10, 12-15, 17, 20-25 and 33-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/31/07</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, 23-25, 34-38, and 45-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (US 2002/0191517) in view of Klein (US 6,145,368), and further in view of Satoh (US 5,119,363).

The claims will be addressed in order of dependency rather than numerical order.

Regarding claim 5:

Honda discloses:

An optical disk, comprising:

a label region on the optical disk comprising a writeable material (paragraph 30).

Honda does not disclose:

“substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a first annular ring at a first radial position and located to be readable when writing the label region, to convey disk speed data; and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring at a second radial position different from the first radial position and located to be readable when writing to the label region, to convey disk angular orientation data, wherein at least some of the disk angular orientation features and at least some of the disk speed features have an overlapping angular position, and wherein the first annular ring abuts the second annular ring.”

However, note that Honda does disclose tracking the disk speed (paragraph 37) and the angular orientation (paragraph 38).

Klein discloses:

substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a first annular ring at a first radial position, to convey disk speed data (Fig. 2: 104; column 1, lines 25-45); and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring at a second radial position different from the first radial position (Fig. 2: 102) to convey disk angular orientation data (column 1, lines 24-45), wherein at least some of the disk angular orientation features and at least some of the disk speed features have an overlapping angular position (apparent from Fig. 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on

the disk in a first annular ring at a first radial position and located to be readable when writing the label region, to convey disk speed data; and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring at a second radial position different from the first radial position and located to be readable when writing to the label region, to convey disk angular orientation data, wherein at least some of the disk angular orientation features and at least some of the disk speed features have an overlapping angular position.

The motivation would have been to measure the disk speed and angular orientation directly from the disk, improving accuracy.

Honda in view of Klein does not disclose:

(A) "wherein the first annular ring abuts the second annular ring," or

(B) "wherein the annular rings are proximate a central hub of the disc."

Regarding (A):

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein wherein the second annular ring abuts the first annular ring.

The rationale is as follows:

Whether the first annular ring abuts the second annular ring makes no difference to its purpose: the speed and angular tracking works no better or worse whether the rings abut or not.

Furthermore, applicant's specification, as originally filed, does not disclose any benefit or reason to have the rings abut one another. Applicant merely discloses embodiments where they abut (as per Fig. 1) and other embodiments where they do not (as per Fig. 2).

It has been held (see, e.g., *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950)) that shifting the position of a part is obvious when it does not modify the operation of the invention. Therefore shifting the position of the annular rings of Honda in view of Klein so that they abut would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

Regarding (B):

Satoh discloses wherein an annular ring used to track disc speed data and disc angular orientation data is proximate a central hub of the disk (Fig. 8; column 6, lines 2-25).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein where the annular rings are proximate a central hub of the disk.

The rationale is as follows:

Honda in view of Klein discloses the rings; Satoh shows putting rings proximate the central hub is a known technique; and one of ordinary skill could have combined these two teachings together with predictable results.

Regarding claim 2:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, the label region is on a label side of the optical disk (Honda paragraph 30).

Regarding claim 4:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, the optical disc includes a data side and a label side (Honda paragraph 30).

Regarding claim 6:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, the first and second annular rings are configured for reading by an encoder (shown in Klein Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 8:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, the disk angular orientation features are molded (they are slits in the disk so they must be molded).

Regarding claim 10:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, the disk speed features are molded (they are slits in the disk so they must be molded).

Regarding claim 34:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, all the disk speed features have a substantially identical size and shape (apparent from Klein Fig. 2), and at least some of the disk angular orientation features have a different size or shape from the disk speed features (apparent from Klein Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 35:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, at least some of the disk angular orientation features have a different size from others of the disk angular orientation features (apparent from Klein Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 36:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, a pattern formed by the disk angular orientation features is not symmetrical about at least some axes extending outward from the center of the disk (apparent from Klein Fig. 2: since they are different sizes, the pattern is not symmetrical).

Regarding claim 37:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, a pattern formed by the disk angular orientation features about at least some axes extending outward from the center of the disk is different from the pattern formed by the disk angular orientation features about at least some other axes extending outward from the center of the disk (apparent from Klein Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 38:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, an angular span of each disk speed feature is substantially identical to an angular span between each two disk speed features (apparent from Klein Fig. 2).

Regarding claims 20 and 23-25:

All elements positively recited have been identified with respect to earlier claims. No further elaboration is necessary.

Regarding claim 46:



Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, discloses an optical disc as discussed above.

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, does not disclose "wherein the first radial position is nearer the central hub of the disk than the second radial position."

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, wherein the first radial position is nearer the central hub of the disk than the second radial position.

The rationale is as follows:

Which of the two annular rings is closer to the central hub of the disk makes no difference to its purpose: the speed and angular tracking work no better or worse no matter which ring is inside or outside.

Furthermore, the applicant's specification, as originally filed, does not disclose any benefit or reason to have one ring inside the other.

It has been held (see, e.g., *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950)) that shifting the position of a part is obvious when it does not modify the operation of the invention. Therefore shifting the position of the annular rings of Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, so that the first radial position is nearer the central hub of the disk than the second radial position, would have been obvious.

Regarding claims 47 and 48:

These claims are similar to claim 46 and similarly rejected.

Regarding claims 49 and 50:

All elements positively recited have already been identified with respect to earlier rejections. No further elaboration is necessary.

4. Claims 3, 7, 12, 14, 15, 22, 33, 17, 39-41, and 43-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Osborne (US 5,107,107).

Regarding claim 7:

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, discloses an optical disk as discussed above.

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, does not disclose wherein the disk angular orientation features are defined in a mirror region of the label side of the optical disk. Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, discloses a transmissive scheme for the disk angular orientation features: light passes through slits and is measured on the other side of the disk.

Osborne discloses an alternative to a transmissive scheme: a reflective scheme wherein the disk features are pits defined in a reflective, or mirror region (column 6, lines 10-65). Osborne discloses that it is more sophisticated.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, wherein the disk angular orientation features are defined in a mirror region of the label side of the optical disk.

The motivation would have been to use a more sophisticated scheme. Also, because the reflective scheme taught by Osborne does not require slits through the

disk, Osborne's method has more surface area on the opposite side of the disk, the data side, which would allow more data to be recorded.

Regarding claim 3:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, the disk speed features are configured to deflect incoming light (as discussed above).

Regarding claims 12:

As discussed above, Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, comprising a surface, distinct from the writable material, having markings to indicate disk angular orientation.

Regarding claim 14:

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, does not disclose "wherein the markings comprise interspersed areas with and without substantially circular molded pits."

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, discloses molded pits, just not that they are "substantially circular."

However, Osborne disclose that in an optical disc information can be indicated through a substantially circularly molded pit that (column 8, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, wherein the second signal results when light is reflected by a substantially circular molded pit, as further taught by Osborne.

The rationale is as follows:

Using substantially circular molded pits to indicate information by monitoring a reflected light signal is the fundamental premise of all optical recording media, as attested by Osborne. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art could certainly have created substantially circularly molded pits to create the signal required by Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, with predictable results.

Regarding claim 15:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, the molded pits define a light-deflecting feature (Osborne: column 6, lines 10-65).

Regarding claim 22:

This claim is similar to claim 14 and is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33:

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, does not disclose wherein the first annular ring is configured for reading by an encoder and the second annular ring is configured for reading by an OPU.

Osborne compares a conventional encoder and an OPU. Osborne concludes that using an OPU can overcome the weaknesses of a conventional encoder (column 11, lines 25-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, wherein the first annular ring is configured for reading by an encoder and the second annular ring is configured for reading by an OPU.

The motivation would have been to avoid the weaknesses of a conventional encoder when reading the second annular ring.

Regarding claim 17:

All elements positively recited have already been identified with respect to earlier claims. No further elaboration is necessary.

Regarding claim 39:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, the light-deflecting feature has a surface that is not perpendicular to incoming light applied to read the markings (at the very least the walls of the pit are parallel to, rather than perpendicular to, the incoming light).

Regarding claim 40:

In Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, the molded pits deflect both coherent and incoherent light (both types of light would be deflected by the pits).

Regarding claims 41 and 43-45:

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, discloses all elements positively recited in these claims as discussed with regards to previous rejections.

5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Bugner et al. (US 6,109,324).

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, discloses an optical disk as discussed above.

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, does not disclose wherein the disk angular orientation features comprise markings within the label region.

Bugner discloses printing a disk angular orientation feature (column 3, line 65 to column 4, line 10: this then, is a disk angular orientation feature that comprises markings within the label region). Bugner discloses that this allows a secondary image to be printed in registration with the primary image (column 4, lines 1-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, wherein the disk angular orientation features comprise markings within the label region.

The motivation would have been to allow printing a secondary image in alignment with a primary image.

6. Claims 13, 21, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Nagashima (US 5,670,947).

Regarding claim 13:

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Satoh, and further in view of Osborne, discloses an optical disk wherein the markings define a light-deflecting feature, as discussed above.

Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, does not disclose wherein the markings comprise a molded saw tooth to deflect light from a sensor.

Nagashima discloses a molded saw tooth can deflect light from a sensor (column 3, lines 25-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in Honda in view of Klein, and further in view of Osborne, wherein the light-deflecting features are a molded saw tooth to deflect light from a sensor, because a molded pit and a molded saw tooth are used in the same environment, for the same purpose, and achieve the same result.

Regarding claim 21 and 42:

All elements positively recited have already been identified with respect to earlier rejections. No further elaboration is necessary.

7. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Honda (US 2002/0191517) in view of Klein (US 6,145,368).

Regarding claim 49:

Honda discloses:

An optical disk, comprising:

a label region on the optical disk comprising a writeable material (paragraph 30).

Honda does not disclose:

“substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a first annular ring, to convey disk speed data; and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring.”

However, note that Honda does disclose tracking the disk speed (paragraph 37) and the angular orientation (paragraph 38).

Klein discloses:

substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a first annular ring, to convey disk speed data (Fig. 2: 104; column 1, lines 25-45); and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring (Fig. 2: 102) to convey disk angular orientation data (column 1, lines 24-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda substantially identical disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a first annular ring,, to convey disk speed data; and

disk angular orientation features different from the disk speed features, disposed on the disk in a second annular ring, to convey disk angular orientation data.

The motivation would have been to measure the disk speed and angular orientation directly from the disk, improving accuracy.

Honda in view of Klein does not disclose:

“wherein the first annular ring abuts the second annular ring and is nearer a central hub of the disk than the second annular ring.”



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in Honda in view of Klein wherein the second annular ring abuts the first annular ring and is nearer a central hub of the disk than the second annular ring.

The rationale is as follows:

Whether the first annular ring abuts the second annular ring, and which ring is nearer the center of the disc, makes no difference to its purpose: the speed and angular tracking works no better or worse whether the rings abut or not.

Furthermore, applicant's specification, as originally filed, does not disclose any benefit or reason to have the rings abut one another. Applicant discloses embodiments where they abut (as per Fig. 1) and other embodiments where they do not (as per Fig. 2).

It has been held (see, e.g., *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950)) that shifting the position of a part is obvious when it does not modify the operation of the invention. Therefore shifting the position of the annular rings of Honda in view of Klein so that they abut would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments filed October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant makes numerous arguments. Many are no longer applicable due to the new grounds of rejection. However, each will be addressed in turn.

Starting on page 10, Applicant argues that Honda in view of Klein does not disclose two of the claimed elements: that the rings abut, and that they are proximate a central hub of the disk. This second element has now been rejected through the additional teaching of Satoh, and so this argument is moot. The first element will be addressed with each specific argument put forth by Applicant.

Starting on page 11, Applicant argues that it is not obvious to move the annular rings, as per the previous rejection, because it modifies the operation of the invention. Specifically, Applicant argues that the present invention has a contiguous label region, and that the teaching of Klein (where the rings do not abut), would create two labels regions, with a "visual discontinuity" between them.

This argument is not persuasive. Whether or not there is a "visual discontinuity" is a matter of artistic merit and not of engineering: the purpose of the annular rings is to track speed and angular orientation, and the annular rings work for that purpose regardless of their appearance and regardless of their position on the disk. Furthermore, the Examiner notes that Applicant's original disclosure did not express concern over the "visual discontinuity," and even disclosed embodiments that contained it: see, for example, Fig. 2.

Applicant next argues, starting in the second paragraph of page 12, that moving the rings to the central hub modifies the invention. This argument is moot due to the new grounds or rejection.

Next, starting in the last paragraph of page 12, Applicant argues that the Office has not provided a motivation for moving the rings. However, as noted in the rejection

above, it has been held to be obvious to move parts when that does not affect the operation of the invention, and therefore moving the rings of Honda in view of Klein is obvious.

Starting on page 13, Applicant argues that repositioning the rings of Klein to proximate the central hub would result in an inoperative device. Again, this part has been taught by Satoh, so this argument is moot. However, to address it anyway, the Examiner notes that Applicant's argument appears to be that the rotary hub of Klein, used in a mouse or joystick, would be too small to have annular rings near the central hub. However, Klein has only been relied upon to teach the method of tracking speed and angular orientation. That teaching has been applied to the optical disc of Honda, as per the 103 rejection above, and therefore the annular rings of the 103 combination are being used in an optical disc. As Satoh shows, an optical disc is large enough to have annular tracking rings proximate the central hub.

In the last paragraph of page 13, Applicant argues Klein "teaches away" from repositioning the rings, since it "would result in an inoperative device." Klein does not teach this at all: there is no indication in Klein that positioning the rings near the central hub would make the device inoperable.

On page 14, Applicant applies the same arguments to claims 20, etc., but those arguments are no more persuasive with regards to those claims than to the earlier ones.

On pages 14-15, Applicant argues that the combinations involving Osborne and Burger rely on "hindsight reasoning."

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Applicant next argues new claims 46-48 are allowable. However, these claims have been rejected as noted above.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R. Lamb whose telephone number is (571) 272-5264. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 6:30 PM Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Korzuch can be reached on (571) 272-7589. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CRL 12/3/07

/William Korzuch/  
SPE, Art Unit 2627